

# How do we revise with our Knowledge Organisers?

## Record It

Record yourself on your phone or tablet reading out the information. These can be listened to as many times as you want!



## Teach it!

Teach someone your key facts and then get them to test you, or even test them!



## Flash Cards

Write the key word or date on one side and the explanation on the other. Test your memory by asking someone to quiz you on either side.

## Hide and Seek

Read through your knowledge organiser, put it down and try and write out as much as you can remember. Then keep adding to it until its full!



## Back to front

Write down the answers and then write out what the questions the teacher may ask to get those answers.



## Sketch it

Draw pictures to represent each of the facts or dates. It could be a simple drawing or something that reminds you of the answer.

## Post its

Using a pack of post-it notes, write out as many of the keywords or dates as you can remember in only 1 minute!



## Practice!

Some find they remember by simply writing the facts over and over again.

## Read Aloud

Simply speak the facts and dates out loud as you're reading the Knowledge Organiser. Even try to act out some of the facts – it really helps you remember!



# Elizabeth Knowledge Organiser – Queen, Government and Religion, 1558-69

## Timeline

1.	1558	Elizabeth crowned Queen of England
2.	1559	Elizabeth introduces her religious settlement
3.	1560	Treaty of Edinburgh
4.	1566	Dutch Revolt
5.	1568	Mary Queen of Scots flees to England for Scotland
6.	1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls

## Key Words

7.	<b>Hierarchy</b>	The order of people in society.
8.	<b>Merchants</b>	People who buy and sell goods.
9.	<b>Courtiers</b>	Men and women of nobility, courtiers spent most of their lives in Elizabeth's court.
10.	<b>Nobility</b>	The richest people in society.
11.	<b>Privy Council</b>	Closest ministers who helped Elizabeth to introduce new laws.
12.	<b>The court</b>	The people who spent their time with Queen Elizabeth, entertaining her, looking after her and helping her to rule the country.
13.	<b>Monarch</b>	The name for the Queen.
14.	<b>Legitimacy</b>	Born to parents who are married.
15.	<b>Treason</b>	Trying to kill the monarch
16.	<b>Heir</b>	Someone who, by law, takes on a title and the property of another person such as king or queen, when that person dies.
17.	<b>Reign</b>	The length of time a king or queen rules the country.
18.	<b>Catholics</b>	Form of Christianity. Pope was the head of the Church
19.	<b>Protestants</b>	Christians who did not accept the Pope as the head of the church.
20.	<b>Reformation</b>	Change from Catholic to Protestant.

21.	<b>Financial Problems</b>	When Elizabeth became queen the crown was £300,000 in debt.
22.	<b>Clergy</b>	Name for priests.
23.	<b>Religious Settlement</b>	Elizabeth's way of trying to unite the protestant and catholic churches in England.
24.	<b>Act of Supremacy</b>	This was the law that made England Protestant with Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church.
25.	<b>Act of Uniformity</b>	Rules to keep the religious settlement uniform. Prayer books, church services and bibles in English. Ornaments and decorations allowed in churches. Clergy to wear decorated vestments and were allowed to marry.
26.	<b>Vestments</b>	Decorated robes that the priest wore.
27.	<b>Recusants</b>	People who refused to go to church.
28.	<b>Puritans</b>	Strict protestants who preferred very plain churches and very strict protestant services.
29.	<b>Puritan Challenge</b>	The puritans didn't want crucifixes (Jesus on a cross) to be in churches. Elizabeth allowed them to take them down. The also wanted to stop their priests from wearing decorated vestments, Elizabeth would not give in and said they had to wear the vestments or else give up their job.
30.	<b>Catholic Threat</b>	The Northern Earls were mostly Catholic and were losing out on their positions in court to protestants who were not as rich as the Northern Earls. This led to them revolting and capturing Durham Cathedral and putting on a Catholic Mass inside the church. They wanted to put Mary Queen of Scots back on the throne.
31.	<b>Spanish Threat</b>	Spain was a catholic country and had a very strong empire. Elizabeth had the constant threat that they would try to take over England.
32.	<b>Mary Queen of Scots</b>	Elizabeth's cousin who was married to the King of France and Queen of Scotland. She was Catholic and at the centre of many of the Catholic plots.
33.	<b>Dutch Revolt</b>	Spain controlled the Netherlands but they were beginning to be a Protestant country. Spain decided to put a stop to the Protestantism by sending an army to control the Dutch.

# Elizabeth Knowledge Organiser – Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad, 1569-88

## Timeline

1.	1569	Revolt of the Northern Earls
2.	1569	Papal Bull Issued
3.	1571	Ridolfi Plot
4.	1576	Pacification of Ghent
5.	1577-80	Francis Drake Circumnavigates the world
6.	1583	The Throckmorton Plot
7.	1585	War begins between England and Spain
8.	1586	The Babington Plot
9.	1587	Mary Queen of Scots is executed

## Key Words

10.	<b>Revolt of the Northern Earls</b>	The Northern Earls were mostly Catholic and were losing out on their positions in court to protestants who were not as rich as the Northern Earls. This led to them revolting and capturing Durham Cathedral and putting on a Catholic Mass inside the church. They wanted to put Mary Queen of Scots back on the throne.
11.	<b>Ridolfi Plot</b>	An Italian spy that had been sent by the pope to build up a Catholic army. They would get rid of Elizabeth, marry Mary QoS off to Duke Norfolk, the richest Earl in England and make her Queen. The plot was uncovered and Norfolk was executed.
12.	<b>Throckmorton Plot</b>	English Catholic Francis Throckmorton planned for the Duke of Guise to invade England, free Mary and make her queen. Spies uncovered the plot and Throckmorton was executed.
13.	<b>Babington Plot</b>	Anthony Babington an English Catholic. The Duke of Guise would invade England with the French army and put Mary QoS on the throne. Spies waited for Mary to reply to the letters sent to her and then arrested Babington.

14.	<b>Execution of Mary Queen of Scots</b>	After Mary had written letters back to Babington under the Babington Plot, Francis Walsingham (her Secretary of State) had the evidence he needed to show that Mary was involved in threats to kill Elizabeth. This led to her execution.
15.	<b>Papal Bull</b>	A written order from the Pope for all Catholics to rise up and overthrow Elizabeth.
16.	<b>Francis Drake</b>	One of Elizabeth's most famous explorer. He circumnavigated (sailed around) the world and stole a lot of money from the Spanish ships.
17.	<b>Pacification of Ghent</b>	The Netherlands were a source of problem for Spain. Many protestants were rebelling. The cost of the war was too much for Spain and they failed to pay their troops. The army went around destroying the villages in Netherlands which led to the Catholics and Protestants drawing up the pacification of Ghent which ordered the Spanish troops to leave and Netherlands to run their own country.
18.	<b>Mercenary army</b>	The Spanish soon took back control of Netherlands, so Elizabeth paid a mercenary army to help the people of Netherlands, however this army ended up attacking the catholic churches which made the Netherlands turn back to the Spanish.
19.	<b>Singeing the King of Spain's beard</b>	The Protestants in the Netherlands asked Elizabeth to be their queen. She knew this would lead to war with Spain. She sent Drake to raid the Spanish colonies in America. Drake destroyed many ships that were part of Spain's navy and took their supplies. It became known as the singeing of the Kings beard.
20.	<b>Spanish Armada</b>	Spain attacked England in the English channel (sea) with a fleet of ships. The English ships were smaller and fast so could chase the Spanish ships. The English then came up with the idea of setting their ships on fire and setting them sail into the Spanish ships. The Spanish ships tried to escape by sailing around Scotland but got caught in a storm which destroyed a lot of their ships. They went back to Spain defeated. It boosted the image of Elizabeth.

# Elizabethan Knowledge Organiser – Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration, 1558-88

## Timeline

1.	1563	Statute of Artificers – Money to pay for poor relief was collected from people who owned land.
2.	1572	Vagabonds Act – To stop vagrants they would whip them and drill a hole in their ear and imprisoned if caught a second time, executed if caught a third time.
3.	1576	Poor Relief Act – Help able bodied people to find work.
4.	1585	First English Colony in Virginia is established
5.	1586	Surviving colonists abandon Virginia and return to England
6.	1587	Colony Established at Roanoke
7.	1587	Second attempt to colonise Roanoke

## Key Words

7.	<b>Humanist</b>	Someone who accepts scientific explanations rather than supernatural ones, who has no religious beliefs but makes decisions based on what is best for Humans.
8.	<b>Grammar Schools</b>	Privately run schools.
9.	<b>Dame Schools</b>	Schools for girls run by a local educated woman and provided girls with a basic education.
10.	<b>Nobility</b>	The richest people in society.
11.	<b>Spectator Sports</b>	Sports that people watch. In Elizabethan England this would have been bull baiting, cock fighting or bear baiting. All involved the animals fighting until the death.
12.	<b>Poor relief</b>	Giving financial help for the very poor paid for by a special tax that was raised and distributed by the local community.
13.	<b>Parish</b>	An area served by one parish priest.
14.	<b>Vagabond</b>	When people had no job, no home and wandered about the countryside begging.
15.	<b>Tenant farmers</b>	Farmers who paid rent to a landowner to farm the land.
16.	<b>Economy</b>	How a country makes money – it includes making, selling and buying things.

18.	<b>Enclosure</b>	Dividing up large fields farmed by whole villages into smaller fields owned by one person or small farms being joined up to make bigger farms run by one farmer – it led to fewer workers needed meaning that people lost their jobs.
19.	<b>Deserving poor</b>	Also known as impotent – people who could not work because of age or illness.
20.	<b>Idle Poor</b>	Also known as able-bodied – capable of working but didn't.
21.	<b>Urban Poor</b>	Fewer jobs in the countryside led to people moving to towns
22.	<b>New World</b>	Places discovered by the explorers. Usually it was America.
23.	<b>Exploration</b>	The act to discover new countries. There were a number of reasons for exploration – trade, slave trade, adventure and new technology to allow people to navigate. Maps had improved and were more accurate.
24.	<b>Galleons</b>	Larger ships which meant more supplies could be carried which in turn meant longer journeys. Bigger sails so could go faster and more guns to defend themselves.
25.	<b>Circumnavigation</b>	Drake sailed around the world and it was significant because it encouraged further exploration, encouraged colonies but also damaged English-Spanish relations.
26.	<b>Colony</b>	A country taken over by another country and ruled by that country from then onwards.
27.	<b>Virginia</b>	Elizabeth wanted a colony set up in Virginia in USA. They had to organise it carefully deciding who went (people with skills e.g. blacksmith, carpenters etc.) When to set sail, how much supplies they needed and what potential problems they would face like attacks from Spain etc. Virginia was significant because it gave Native Americans an alternative to Spanish rule and it was a strategic position to attack Spain's colonies. It ultimately failed because they didn't have the right supplies and they sent the wrong people. Plus the Native American Indians did not like them.
28.	<b>Roanoke</b>	Another colony was set up in Roanoke. The leader John White came home to update Elizabeth on how the colony was going, when he returned three years later, no one was there and no trace of the colonists were ever found.